

BUILDING NOTES OF INTEREST

Work Advancing on Store House for Carpenter Manufacturing Company—D. L. Browning Erecting Addition to His Home—Peck-McWilliams Awarded Contract to Erect Building in New London.

The work on the two-story store house that is being erected for the Carpenter Manufacturing Co., is progressing rapidly as can be expected. The roof is now being put on. Contractor C. P. Browning is doing this work.

Rebuilding Piazza.
The piazza on Mrs. A. D. Briggs' house in East Norwich is being rebuilt by Contractor D. L. Browning.

Erecting Ell on House.
Work has been started on the erection of an ell on D. L. Browning's house at 221 Maple street.

The ell will be one-story and a half and will be 12 feet by 14 feet. It will be constructed of wood and will have a brick foundation. The ell is being built on the north side of the house.

Erecting Veranda.
Work has been started on the erection of a veranda on the house owned by Dwight Underwood at Peck's corner. The veranda will be 25 feet x 28 feet. H. Blackledge & Co. are doing this work.

Cleaning Face of Building.
The front of the Thames Loan & Trust Co. building on Shetucket street recently purchased by George W. Carroll will be cleaned. The work will be started in a few days. The cleaning is being done by the Connecticut Engineering Co. of this city.

Garage Finish.
The finish on the garage that is being built alongside of the Thayer property on Shetucket street near the Laurel Hill bridge will be completed. The garage when finished will be 15 feet x 24 feet. The Connecticut Engineering Co. is doing this work.

Bliss Place Garage Complete.
Work is all finished on the garage for Charles H. Bliss in the rear of this home on Bliss place. The garage is 20 feet x 20 feet, one story in height.

THIS STOPS HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
Ever try to count the dead hairs in your comb and brush? They are nature's advance warning of future baldness and proof that the dangerous little sandruff germ is busy on your scalp.

Dr. Sangerbush, the famous Paris specialist, first discovered that sandruff and itching are caused by a microbe. Then came the discovery of the value of the real Parisian Sage (liquid form) in destroying the sandruff germ and promptly preventing the further loss of hair. The effect of only this one day's use of Parisian Sage is simply marvelous and the American people have now awakened to the fact that baldness is just as preventable as it is curable.

That they can be quickly rid of it and save their hair by using a few ounces of Parisian Sage.

A large bottle, enough to last a long time, is inexpensive at drug and toilet counters everywhere. It's an ideal, instantly perfumed liquid, free from grease and stickiness, and will surely cause hair to grow soft, lustrous and really seem twice as abundant. Lee & Osmond always have a fresh stock and can ensure you will get the genuine Parisian Sage (Giron's) as that is the one that has the guarantee printed on every package.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
CALL UP 734
With or Without Gas Attachments but Always EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL—
MODEL RANGES
We furnish Repairs for all makes of Ranges

A. J. Wholey & Co.
12 FERRY STREET

Robert J. Cochran
GAS FITTING,
PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING
Washington Sq., Washington Building
Norwich, Conn.
Agent for N. B. O. Sheet Picking

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MODERN PLUMBING
is as essential in modern house as electricity is to lighting. We guarantee the very best PLUMBING WORK by expert workmen at the fairest prices.

Ask us for plans and prices.

J. F. TOMPKINS
67 West Main Street

T. F. BURNS
Heating and Plumbing
92 Franklin Street

IRON CASTINGS
FURNISHED PROMPTLY BY
THE VAUGHN FOUNDRY CO.
No. 31 to 25 Ferry Street

YOU DEMAND GOOD CEMENT
GOOD SAND AND GRAVEL ARE JUST AS IMPORTANT.
All Our Products Are Graded and Washed and Cost no More.
Deliveries by C. V. R. and by Water.

THE NEW LONDON SAND & STONE COMPANY
25 STATE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN.

height and is constituted of wood. The floor is concrete. The Peck-McWilliams Co. did the work.

Mill Addition.
The work on the three story mill addition for the Briggs Manufacturing Co. in Voluntown is well advanced. The stone work is all complete and the plastering work on the interior is being started. The roof is on and is constructed of Georgia pine planking, tar and gravel over that. The Peck-McWilliams Co. of this city are doing this work.

Awarded New London Contract.
The contract has been awarded to the Peck-McWilliams Co. of this city, for the construction of a new building for the Standard Brass and Copper Tube Co. in New London on Division street. The building will be of brick and steel construction and will be thoroughly fire proof through out and will be 155x65 feet. A feature of the building will be a patent form of glass that will be placed in the windows and this glass will give the maximum light as possible. In addition to the main building there will be an ell, one story in height and 65x42 feet.

NEW LONDON.
Building Permits.
The following applications for building permits have been made:

Mr. George H. Kelly to shingle dwelling, 608 Main street; S. Patterson, 222x12 cottage, Pacific street; Martha E. Holmes, balcony, 32 Garden avenue; Frank L. Palmer, sun porch, Pequot avenue, 82x9 near E. Harbor street; Peter J. Fournier, M. H. and P. J. Hollander, alteration, Huntington street; J. F. State street; James F. Sexton, three story store and office building, 25x15 State street; M. J. Hollander, brick addition, Hill street; H. R. Douglas, Inc. work shed, 10x12 State street; Peter J. Fournier, play house, Fifth avenue; Edward T. Brown, two story 16x36x4, Broad street; F. J. Fournier, 26x28 cottage, Whitefield street; Elmer Horne, store, 21x20, 15 Pequot avenue; F. G. Haney, frame dwelling, 42x40, Fair Harbor street; Michael McCall, 36x46 dwelling, Bellevue place; Dr. C. F. Bradshaw, 16x24, Center street; Stittin, Rosario, building, 36x20, 57 Howard street.

STONINGTON.
The addition to the shop of Fred Schellhaas, Jr., at the corner of Williams and Water streets, is now well advanced. The building is of the unusual shape of the structure. It has been named the U-54. It resembles in its general lines a German submarine and the proprietor of the shop, who did all the carpenter work himself, is proud of his work.

The work on the Lord's Point Inn at the top of Lord's Hill is progressing. The new tower is being built and will have the building ready for occupancy by the first of July at the latest.

STAFFORD SPRINGS.
G. H. Baker & company, whose fine business block was destroyed by fire, have purchased the large three story building of Adolph Roberts on Furness avenue. The interior will be remodeled to accommodate the business of the purchasers. Mr. Baker has not given any decision as to rebuilding. C. B. Gary & Son will begin repairs on their building at the corner of the intersection and will build either a garage or stable in the rear. If a stable is built it will be built of brick and stucco, with tile roof, will be two stories high.

UNSHAKEN TESTIMONY
Time is the test of truth. And Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test in Norwich. No Norwich resident who suffers backache, or annoying urinary ills can remain unconvinced by this twice-told testimony.

Mrs. John Wozniak, 23 Elm St., Norwich, says: "I suffered for three or four years from my kidneys and never found anything that would give me relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Procured from Sevin & Son's Drug Store. The first box removed the heavy, dull pain that had settled in my back and when I had finished the second box, I felt like a different woman. The action of my kidneys became regular and the kidney disorders were corrected." (Statement given July 22, 1917.)

On May 17, 1916 Mrs. Wozniak said: "I still have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and am glad to again recommend such a good medicine. I use them oft and whenever my back feels bad and always get prompt relief."

50c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

and equipped with every convenience for a permanent residence.

Although the carpenters have completed work on the factory for Ready built houses, which Charles C. Dodge has been constructing opposite the railroad station, Mr. Dodge said this morning that he will not make any efforts to start operations until, probably, after the war. The demand of the government for lumber, not only for shipbuilding, but also for barracks for soldiers during the coming winter, will account for a great deal of the available timber and the price has advanced so sharply during the last two months that house construction is in most cases out of the question. Ordinarily there is a good demand for ready built houses in this vicinity and Mr. Dodge anticipates a big business in this line as soon as prices come back to normal.

NOANK.
The small cottage recently purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, has been purchased by Sanford and moved to the lot he owns in the cedar pasture, where it will be rebuilt into an up-to-date residence. The works in charge of Contractor William Patterson and will be completed as soon as possible.

DEEP RIVER.
E. L. Prann has broken ground for a new stucco building to be erected on the land recently purchased by him from Mrs. Emily Smith. The ground floor will be used by the New Britain and the Southern New England plant and the second story will be occupied by the second story.

WILLIMANTIC.
From the plans of A. R. Sharpe the contract has been awarded to Doyle and Wilson street for the Watts Laundry Machine company. The building will be of brick, one story high, 60x120 feet, with gravel roof.

BUILDING AND BUSINESS.
Construction Work About Same as Last Year Ago.

A decrease of 21.2 per cent. is shown in the exchanges of the Hartford Clearing House for the past week in comparison with the like week of 1916. New Haven shows an increase of 4.6 per cent. and Waterbury a gain of 7.2 per cent. for the week.

The volume of real estate business, as shown by the figures giving the sales and mortgages in the Connecticut towns reported in The Commercial Appeal, is about the same as for the last week of May, 1916. Sales for the week were 434, with mortgages of \$1,199,200, compared with 440 sales and \$1,439,578 in mortgages a year ago.

Eleven new incorporations in this state are reported for the week, with

authorized capital stock of \$11,387,500, the bulk of which is made up by the newly organized Torrington Company of Torrington. These figures compare with 14 companies with \$5,523,000 capital reported in 1916 and 12 companies with \$458,000 in 1915.

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Some of the more important projects reported last week are a business block in Bridgeport, apartment block in Waterbury, schoolhouses in Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Meriden, and a store and warehouse block in Bridgeport, residences in New Haven and Stamford, warehouse in Meriden, and one and two and three family houses in New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury.

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Norwich had eight sales of real estate last week to 14 for the same week last year. The mortgage loans for the respective weeks were \$211,935 and \$240,390.

In New London there were five sales of real estate last week to six for the corresponding week last year. In mortgage loans the amount last week was \$10,550 and for the same week last year the total was \$38,850.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company follow:

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AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS
FEEDING A YEARLING
HOLSTEIN FOR BEEF
Value Has Doubled in Sixty-six Days at State College.

In August, 1915, a neighboring breeder gave to the dairy department of the Connecticut Agricultural College a freemartin Holstein calf named "Honey" dropped in his herd. It was grown with the other calves of the college herd during that year and up to the time of the purchase, it was since the calf was sterile, it was offered for sale to a butcher who bid \$200 for it. But it was not sold.

At the time it was offered to the butcher the calf weighed 558 pounds. The end of sixty-six days, at the time it had gained 156 pounds, making a total of 714 pounds. The same butcher then returned and paid \$32 at this time for the calf. Perhaps the maximum price had not been offered at the first visit. Assuming that she was worth \$200 at the time she was purchased, she would have been \$24. After sixty-six days feeding it had exactly doubled its value.

A "spread" of 2.35c was obtained. The average daily gain was 2.31 pounds.

The calf was fed upon a ration consisting of linseed oil meal, 1 part; distillers grains, 2 parts; middlings 4-1-2 parts; and best pulp, 4 parts. The use of pulp was discontinued after 1.85 pounds of digestible protein and 13.59 pounds of digestible nutrients.

The ration was changed to 1 part distillers grains, 1 part middlings, 1 part best pulp and silage was added. The calf consumed 15.24 pounds of silage (2.3 daily); 255 pounds of hay (3.4 pounds daily); 85 pounds of grain (12.9 pounds daily).

The actual price paid for feeds including the cost of cartage (\$1.25 per ton) and distillers grains, \$20.25; 36.25; middlings \$20.25; bran \$25.25; oil meal \$23; gluten feed \$25.25; best pulp \$28; silage \$4. The prices of these feeds on hand will show why distillers grains, middlings, oil meal, best pulp and silage were chosen to feed the calf. Only enough hay was given to supply the need for dry roughage.

The total cost of the feed consumed was \$18.68. The cost per 100 pounds of grain was \$11.94, and profit above the cost of feed was \$4.92, and if the initial value be taken at \$20.00 it would be \$13.92. If the price of feed had been considered at the present market value, the calf would have just broken even, assuming that he could have made the initial sale of \$26.

Some of the points to be noted in feeding heavily come cows that they intend to turn into beef, even while they are still in milk. C. F. White, Dairy Department, Connecticut Agricultural College.

POULTRY SURVEY COMPLETE.
A poultry survey of the state has just been completed. Records were taken on 42 farms by the Farm Management and the Poultry Divisions of the Extension Service and these records are being tabulated. The results show that the average labor income for the 42 farmers was \$752. In other words, after paying all the expenses of operating his business, including taxes and interest on investment, the average farmer had left for his work that amount for the year. The variations from the average are interesting. Two men made over \$2,000 and four men made over \$1,000 per year, while eight made less than nothing, and four lost between \$400 and \$800 on their farms.

The secret of success as found by the men who made the survey, lies in the observation of a few fundamentals.

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THE OPEN WELL.
Not Safe—Note How the Surface Water Can Run In.

Water that is polluted with discharges from the human body is the most dangerous to health. There is less danger from water containing waste from animals and very little from water contaminated with the waste of the lower animals.

Because surface water is the greatest source of pollution, the open well cannot be considered safe. Even the spring, once held to be a perfect example of purity, is now looked upon with suspicion. Only the closed well, carefully safeguarded and drawing its supply from a source known to be safe, is entitled to our confidence.

Every farm can have an ample supply of safe water. Cost should not be allowed to interfere. Chicago spent \$500,000 to improve the water supply of the city—\$20 for every man, woman and child.

The two vital things to consider in locating a shallow well are to avoid any lime stone formation and to place it at a safe distance from any possible source of pollution.

How to Make a Safe Well.
The casing of a dug well should be made sound and tight. It is best to construct it of brick laid in cement mortar, pointed on the inside.

The casing should be extended as deep into the well as possible. The space between it and the earth should be filled with clay soil or concrete, well tamped. The casing should extend at least 18 inches above the ground. Around it should be built a shield of concrete or of brick laid in cement. This shield should be three or four feet wide and connected with the casing with a tight joint.

The floor or platform of the well should rest upon the top of the casing in such a manner that no space is left open into which frogs or mice or bugs can crawl. This platform should be water tight. If possible, it should be constructed of reinforced concrete, with a cement surface, or it may be made of sound, hard boards, fitted together with tongue and groove. Upon this should be placed another floor of the same material, laid at right angles to the first.

After the pump is set into this platform it should be firmly fastened to it and provided with a flashing of tin to prevent water washing back into the well. No ventilation is necessary, as water better retains its freshness and purity in the dark and protected from the outer air.

A driven well should be as carefully protected as a dug well, else polluted surface water may be drawn down the sides of the pipe. In driven wells care should be taken to see that the pipe does not rust or become leaky near the surface. Such a well should have a heavy top to which the pump frame and the shaft should be bolted in order that the joints in the pipe do not become loosened by the vibration of pumping.

The ground about all wells should be kept clean and, if possible, covered with growing turf. Pipes should carry all waste water to a considerable distance from the pump.

TO SHEEP OWNERS. Market for slaughter to sheep owners. Market for slaughter to sheep owners. Market for slaughter to sheep owners.

TOPS SHOULD CORRESPOND WITH REDUCED ROOTAGE.
There are many young trees being set out this spring both in backyards and in commercial orchards which have not been properly pruned.

Young fruit trees set out just as they are received from the nursery without any pruning is liable to dry out and be very slow in starting. In spite of the many years these trees are to stand, people fail to realize that it is better to prune them when they are young than to have them start production at a moderate scale will have caused to regret purchasing breeding stock at present prices.

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